

FOR GOVERNOR,
Andrew Johnson,
OF GREENE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—Andrew Ewing, G. C. Turbett, M. C. C. Church, R. H. Broome, Hugh McCreary, of Nashville; J. K. Howard, of Lebanon; W. E. Frazier, of Franklin; C. W. A. Quarles, of Montgomery; C. W. B. Bates, of Sumner.

WEST TENNESSEE.—Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Thos. C. Igo, D. P. Hargis, of Knoxville; John Hargrave, of Clinton; Sam. McIlwain, of Greenville; J. W. Ford, of Chattanooga.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.

We promised, in a former issue, to take up and consider in detail the resolutions of the late Whig State Convention. We propose redeeming, in part, that promise this morning. We desire the people of Tennessee to understand perfectly the ground occupied by our opponents in the present contest. We believe the measures re-endorsed in their late convention calculated to break-down our well-balanced federal government, to impair the independence of the States, and to retard the general prosperity of the country. Believing this, we shall endeavor to exhibit them in their proper light, that the people of Tennessee may pass judgment upon them understandingly.

The following is the first resolution adopted by the whig convention:

1. Resolved, That the whig party of Tennessee glory in their time-honored republican principles, for which they have ever contended, and which they have in various political contests successfully defended. They are embodied in the Address adopted by the Whig Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville, May 21st, 1850, (March 21st, 1851), and to which they here again, in Convention assembled, give the sanction of their approbation.

This resolution is characteristic of the leaders of Tennessee whiggery. It is intended to wear two faces—one for the radical whigs, and the other for those who still lean towards the whig party, but renounce many of its old dogmas. The former are to be satisfied by the re-endorsement of the principles "for which they have ever contended." The latter are to be held in the traces by the seeming qualification put upon these principles in the whig address referred to. This address was put forth on the 21st of March, 1851, not the 21st of May, 1850. The whigs held no convention in the latter year.

To the address, then, of March 21st, 1851, we turn for an exposition of the creed of whig leaders in Tennessee. This address is too long for publication here. We will content ourselves with cutting from it some of its leading features, that the people of the State may see how whig leaders still cling to their idols. This address commences by endorsing all the principles the whig party has contended for since 1824. The memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1844—in which Bank, Protective Tariff, Distribution, Limitation of the Veto, Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., were the watchwords of the whig party—are specially referred to. From this portion of the address we make the following extract:

"In 1840—in 1844, and in 1848, you again had them presented to you, upon the same whig banner, in every mountain and in every valley of the State, in every mode of free and full discussion, and against a powerful array of talent and influence, both on the stump and in the press; and again your judgment approved and your suffrages triumphantly sustained the well-known principles of the whig party."

Thus we see that all the old measures of the whig party, thought to have been buried and turned to clay, have all been resurrected, and re-endorsed by the late whig convention. The language here used is broad and unqualified. It is comprehensive enough for the most radical whig of the old school.

But as we pass further on, we find, as we have intimated, some faint attempts in this address to smooth down the more revolting features of the ancient whig policy. The address affirms that—

"Whigs believe in a proper limitation of the power and patronage of the Federal Government, and in connection therewith, a wholesome restraint upon the arbitrary and unlimited exercise of the veto power, but not in abolishing that power."

Formerly the practical abrogation of the veto was a darling object with the whigs of the country. Now, in more circumspect language, they would put "a wholesome restraint" upon its arbitrary and unlimited exercise. They would not now abolish it. O no! not they. They dare not now announce this "time-honored" principle in its naked deformity. But though clothed in a new garb, the people will find it still the same. The whig leaders of Tennessee are as hostile as ever to this feature in the constitution, and they await but the power to strike it out. Their talk of a "wholesome restraint" is but a cloak to conceal their real design. The constitution has already put a wholesome restraint upon the veto power—a restraint as strong as is consistent with the independence of the Executive branch of the government and a proper regard for the rights of the minority. Time has demonstrated the practical wisdom of this power, and never has it been invoked but to save the country from hasty and partisan legislation. No man can look back and see the instances in which it has been exercised, without thanking God for the wisdom which presided over the councils of those who made it a part and parcel of our constitution. But wise as that provision is—beneficial and conservative as have been its effects, the whig leaders of Tennessee would now put "a wholesome restraint" upon it. In other words—words which better convey their real design—they would practically destroy it.

The address further says:

"Whigs believe that the country has been subject to great incursions and loss in adopting their opinions in relation to sound and sound currency, and they acquiesce in a fair trial to experiments which are being made, content that their glorious country is prospering, as it will continue to prosper, in spite of its inherent enemies, despite of less wise legislation."

Two years ago whig leaders believed the country had suffered by not adopting their opinions in regard to a National Bank, but were then content to acquiesce, &c. This acquiescence was forced, not sincere. The Sub-Treasury has been in the hands of its enemies for the last four years, and a failure to enforce its provisions has been manifest. From the tone of our opponents it is evident that they are not the less opposed to the Sub-Treasury now than formerly. They still adhere to their old old, National Bank—they still believe the country has been "subject to great incursions and loss" in not chartering one—and whenever, if unfortunately that hour should come, they are placed in power, this moneyed monster will be resurrected, and all its train of evils entailed upon the country. If the people would avert such a catastrophe, they must at all times frown upon those who would produce it.

But to proceed. The address continues:

"Whigs believe that, when, in the more prosperous periods of the Republic, the revenues of government are adequate, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands may be beneficially distributed among the States, to aid in promoting general education among the people and perhaps other legitimate purposes. Had this policy been adhered to, it would have been of vast benefit to Tennessee. But in the present condition of the Treasury, with a heavy National debt, the safety of the country, they regard the expediency of this measure, for the time being, as without practical utility."

The Republic is now in one of its "more prosperous periods"—the National Treasury is full, and the revenues are ample. Will our whig opponents return to the distribution policy? Who can doubt it? Who can doubt that they would now return to that policy if in power? They still make it part and parcel of their creed. They still incorporate it in their articles of faith, and proclaim it in their national and state conventions. If the people of Tennessee are ready to adopt this policy—if they wish to become the spendthrifts of the General Government—if they wish to see the public lands sold to speculators, (instead of being given in bounty to the soldier and to the poor and hardy settler) and the money applied to the subversion of their own State pride and sovereignty—if the people of Tennessee are prepared for these things, then

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they should by all means vote for the candidate who stands upon this platform.

We can make but two more extracts from this address. It says:

"Whigs believe that a well regulated system of Internal Improvements, embracing works of a general and national character, is eminently promotive of the public interests, &c."

We will not pause here to recapitulate the evils of a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government such as the whigs have ever contended for. The verdict of the country has been made up against such a scheme. Whenever the people become so infatuated as to alter this verdict, national bankruptcy will be the certain result.

Again, says the address:

"Whigs are misrepresented when said to approve a high protective tariff; but they do most heartily approve a tariff for revenue and reasonable protection to domestic industry. They regard free-trade as an impracticable theory."

This is a shameful quibble. The whig party has ever approved a high protective tariff, and its leaders have maintained that "the higher the duties, the cheaper the goods." The present whig candidate for Governor, if we are not greatly misinformed, maintained this absurdity only a few years ago. "Reasonable protection" with whig leaders means such protection as was furnished by the odious tariff of 1842. Place them in power, and that law of abominations will again be enacted.

Thus we see that Tennessee whiggery is the same now that it was in 1840, '44, and '48. The leopard cannot change his spots, neither can whig leaders give up their old "time-honored" principles. A National Bank and a High Protective Tariff are as dear to them now as they ever were. The disappointments of years and the frowns of the people, have neither destroyed nor lessened the ardor of their first love for these and kindred fossils of whig policy. If invested with power, they would again fasten upon the country a moneyed monster to corrupt its morals and suck the life-blood of its prosperity. They would again oppress the South and enrich the North with the Black Tariff of 1842. They would plunge the General Government into a monstrous system of Internal Improvements, which would impoverish the National Treasury, and enrich the favorites of the government, without accomplishing any laudable and substantial benefits to the country. They would make the States pensioners upon the bounty of the General Government, and strike an insidious but fatal blow at that free and independent spirit which is the best preserver of the rights of the States, and the strongest bond of the Union. They would, to all practical intents and purposes, strike from the Constitution the Veto power, and destroy that even balance which the different departments of the government, which the sagacious fathers of the republic so wisely and nicely adjusted. These are their favorite measures—"their time-honored principles"—for which they have contended in times past, and to which they still cling with marvellous infatuation.

Are the people of Tennessee ready to endorse these measures? Do they desire to place the government in the hands of those who profess them, and who wait but for the power to put them into execution? If so, they should not fail to vote for the whig candidate in the present contest. He is an old-line whig, imbued with all its heresies and dogmas, and his triumph will be a triumph, so far as Tennessee is concerned, of Bank and Tariff—the prostration of the Veto, and the recognition of the wisdom of involving the General Government in an endless system of Internal Improvements, and making the sovereign States pensioners upon its bounty. Shall such be the verdict of Tennessee?

The Louisville Journal denies our statement that we had often noticed in its columns manifestations of abolition feeling. If we had a file of the Journal we are satisfied we could make good our assertion. One instance we bear in memory. In the late canvass that paper favored the annexation of Canada, a measure which has long been a hobby with the New York Tribune and its ultra abolition followers. But it would be useless to prove the denial of the Journal to be false. That sheet has neither the manliness to stand by its own opinions when assailed, nor the honesty to acknowledge its own when proved against it. Its editors are a low, vituperous set—wholly devoid of principle, and with the courage only to assail when they fancy themselves secure from punishment.—The manner in which they deny our assertion is indicative of the utter blackguardism which is their chief characteristic.

TENNESSEANS LOST ON THE INDEPENDENCE.

We have already published an account of the loss of the steamship Independence. She was wrecked and burnt, it will be remembered, off the Island of Margarita on the coast of Lower California.—About five hundred passengers were on board, of whom one hundred and twenty-five perished. We find in the New York Herald a full list of the passengers on board. The following persons from Tennessee were among those who perished: Wm. Adler, M. M. Berwin, M. Berwin, and G. Berwin.

We find the following names from other States among the lost: J. G. HATCO, TEXAS; S. P. LEMAN and two children, MISSISSIPPI; MARTHA LUCKEY, Mrs. AYRES and child, DAVID NICHOLS, Georgia; A. A. CARRINGTON, and wife, Ark.

The steamer Col. Dickinson was sold at Cincinnati, on Thursday, to Mr. J. H. Thomas, formerly a broker of that city. He intends to put her in the St. Louis trade.

DESTROYED.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 19th, says the Court House and all the papers of the various Courts were destroyed by fire on Friday the 12th.

THE GIRARD WILL CASE.—The U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, refused to grant a new trial in a case recently decided before that tribunal, against the city of Philadelphia, and in favor of the heirs of STEPHEN GIRARD, which involves eleven large coal tracts in the county of Schuylkill, in value exceeding one million of dollars. This will be a very heavy loss to Philadelphia.

We find the following in the last Knoxville Whig. Is it true?

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Gen. Zollicoffer, editor of the Nashville Banner, has been nominated for Congress in the Nashville district, and has accepted the nomination. Allen A. Hall, takes charge of the Banner. The change—the Banner will cease to be the special organ of Jones, and favor the claims of Bell, a gentleman who has forgot more than Jones ever knew, and who has five times the weight in Congress the other ever can have!

LOLA MONTEZ AND THE FLARE-UP AT THE VARIETIES.—Yesterday the parties to the prosecution against Lola Montez, Countess of Lansfeldt, charged with exciting the little flare-up at the Varieties Theatre, made their appearance in the office of Recorder Winter and withdrew the charge of assault and battery made against the Countess and her agent, Mr. L. H. Henning. The little Lola on her part, withdrew the accusation of assault and battery preferred against Mr. George T. Rowe, prompter at the Varieties Theatre. So the whole matter was settled—the parties mutually content to forget and forgive. The divine Lola leaves shortly for the land of gold! New Orleans Crescent, 26th.

The Gallatin Trail Legion makes the following appropriate comments upon the second resolution of the late whig convention:

"Poor Scott! Couldn't the whigs of Tennessee say one word in favor of their late commander-in-chief? Is this the way they give him the go by? Was there ever a colder shoulder turned to an unfortunate candidate? Poor old 'fuss and feathers,' Oh, it was 'the most unkind cut of all.' And then the beslaving of Fillmore. They fear that they never may be able to repay him. Oh upon such hypocrisy! Why didn't you nominate him when you had a chance to do it? Why did you desert and betray him at Baltimore? Why turn him and poor Webster over to Scottish Free-soilism to have their throats cut? And now you do him reverence, and whine out that you fear you can never repay him. No, you never will, our work upon it. It will be the very last thing you will try to do."

Does it not strike the reader as something very insignificant that no mention is made of Scott? It is a confession of the rotten rascality practiced in attempting last year to force Scott and Seawardism upon southern people, and the least allusion that is made now to that notorious act of bargain and corruption the better. It won't do to sit up, even now, with a forty-foot pole. It smells yet of woolly heads!

The Elmira Republican of the 22d inst., says: "A train of cars, loaded with live stock, going east, yesterday, caught fire by a spark from the engine while passing through this village, and before the fire could be extinguished one car containing eight or ten cattle was almost entirely destroyed. This train was backed up to the depot and the roast beef undisturbed."

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th says:

"The election of Shilwell for Chief Justice, and Buchanan in the First District, and Voorhies in the Second District, is fully decided. In the Second District, the report at Baton Rouge on Saturday was that Miles Taylor had been elected by a very small majority, say less than ten votes. In the Fourth District the contest is yet undecided, but with a present preponderance of probabilities in favor of Judge Campbell."

KILLED.—We learn that a man who was lying asleep or intoxicated on the railroad track a short distance below Grave Creek, on Saturday morning, was run over by the passenger train and killed. His head, which was upon one of the rails, was severed almost entirely from his body. The morning after the tragedy, the unfortunate man was not discovered in time to stop the locomotive.—Wheeling Intelligencer, 26th.

A lady and gentleman of this county eloped, went to Illinois, and were married, as we learn. On their route toward the next day, the lady's father, brother, &c., met them; the gentleman fled, and the lady was escorted home. The gentleman sued out a writ of habeas corpus and the lady and her captors brought before his honor, Judge Rankin, on Thursday evening last, to test the question whether or not she had been unlawfully detained, or "held in duress of law." A question was sprung by the counsel on one side, involving the legal right of the husband to sue out the writ, which was decided by asking the lady whether it was her wish to remain with her father or to go and live with the gentleman to whom she had been wedded. She preferred staying at home, and her honor dismissed the case.—Henderson Reporter.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The Philadelphia Argus tells the following extraordinary story:

At a late hour last night, a black fellow was found in company with a white woman, by some members of the city police, under circumstances which led to their being taken to the station house. The black was carrying a quantity of baggage, as much as he could stow under. And the lady averred that he was her servant. Under being questioned at the station house, however, it appeared that it was a case of elopement. The parties had come from Lancaster, and arriving at the depot had not been able to obtain lodgings. The romance (if of the thing had worn off by this time, and the female heartily repented her folly. She confessed, with tears in her eyes, that she had been reading Shakespeare's "Othello," and fancied herself another Desdemona—her lover another Moor of Venice.—Upon positive promises to return home she was released, together with Don Caesar.

BARBERS.—The following bill was introduced in the Legislature of Indiana, at the last session. It is equal to the negro law of Illinois:

"By Mr. McDonald—a bill to compel old barbers of thirty years of age, to marry, or pay \$50 a year to the county Treasury, to go for the benefit of the first lady who shall get married after the first of January. The bill also applies to widowers of twelve months' standing."

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—S. H. Loomis, Agent.—We have been furnished by the agent of this company with the annual circular, from which we learn that the company is in a flourishing condition. The company was incorporated May, 1849, and has a capital of \$100,000 and a large surplus fund. It is managed by competent men, and on principles which must commend it to the favorable consideration of all. We take the following notice from the Hartford Times:

"Its success is unprecedented by that of any Life Insurance Company that ever existed in this country. There are substantial reasons for this unparalleled prosperity. The Legislature, in granting its charter, CAREFULLY GUARDED the interest of those who are insured by it. It demanded a solid capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the sum was raised and placed upon interest before a policy was issued. The most respectable and responsible citizens are men who exercise the utmost care in the discharge of their duties, and are determined to do a safe and successful business. We look upon this Company as not only one of the most prosperous, but one of the very best in the country."

CLEVELAND, April 28.—A house of ill-fame, on Monitor street, up since since Friday, under circumstances which led those living in the vicinity to suppose something was wrong; and to-day the house was opened, when the body of Christina Sigby, who occupied it, was found lying on the floor with her head nearly severed from the body, and the floor round covered with blood.—The fingers were cut in general places. Her watch, a pair of earrings, a ring, and the trunk, bureau, chest, broken open and their contents thrown about in confusion. No weapons of any kind were found in the house. It is generally supposed she was murdered by some ruffian for her money and jewelry. No suspicions as yet are fixed upon any one.

BUFFALO, April 22, 1853.—A severe thunder storm occurred here this morning, during which the lightning entered the Morse telegraph office, destroying three instruments, and melting the gas pipes, set the office on fire. The fire was fortunately confined to the office, as Oliver Lee's bank and several exchange brokers' offices were also situated in the building.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Florida Mirror says: "We came through in the stage with Col. Winfield of the U. S. Army commander of Fort Myer, Bland, and the delegation which went on to Washington, left most of their presents at Fort Myer on their return, and have since declined receiving them, as they have failed to comply with their promises of emigration. He says also by a careful estimate made by John Juniper, one of the western delegation, that there are only 286 Indians remaining in Florida, and only 80 of these men and boys able to bear arms. We understand it is the determination of the general government to have the country surveyed at least into Townships which will facilitate the search for the Indians whenever the attempt is made to hunt out. We incline to the opinion that if the people on the frontier can be patient who are less exposed might not be the case on the best time and method for the removal."

THE CITY.

YOUNG AMERICA COMING.—Our readers have heard much of late of this remarkable personage.—From a letter received yesterday, we learn that he intends visiting our city in the course of the present month. See advertisement headed the Champion of All Musical Wonders.

RUN AHEAD.—The agent of DAN RICE—O. H. CASTLE—called on us yesterday and gave us the gratifying intelligence that Dax, with his budget of fun, will be with us soon. His vast establishment combines the attractions of the Circus with that of the Menagerie, and is vastly superior, in each department to anything "afloat."

The Directory for Nashville and the State of Tennessee complete, embracing also South Kentucky, North Alabama, and the principal cities of Georgia and South Carolina is out this day. It is a handsome volume of 352.

Orders, addressed to John P. Campbell, Nashville, Tenn., will receive prompt attention.

MARKET DULL.

Nothing worth reporting doing in Tobacco.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton.—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, at steady prices. The market is quiet. The sales of the week amount to 38,000 bales. Stock on hand 240,000 bales. Increase of receipts at this port 245,000 bales. Increase of receipts at all the ports, 279,000 bales. Freight to Liverpool 5¢ cent.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—50, Shipper, Burckville, Senator, do, Mustang, do, Cape May, Cincinnati, Embassy, Memphis—May 1, Statesman, Cincinnati, Luella, Paducah.

DEPARTED.—50, Shipper, Paducah; Mustang, do, Summit, Cincinnati—May 1, Cape May, Paducah—2, Embassy, Memphis.

River falling—six feet on the shoals.

THE CHAMPION OF ALL MUSICAL WONDERS. AND TRIUMPH OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

THE INFANT DRUMMER, assisted by a Grand Combination of Instrumental, Vocal and Instrumental Talent, is coming.

CRITICISM ON BOOK-KEEPING.

A practical treatise on Book-keeping by single and double entry, designed for the use of Practical Accountants, Schools and Students; containing nine sets of books, for imparting general knowledge of the science, with numerous and varied entries, and illustrating Single and Partnership Books, both in progress and adverse; also a set of Steam-Boat Books, practical forms for keeping books, calculated to ease labor in the various branches of business: Commercial calculations, &c., &c. Just published.

For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.

FULTON AND EASTMAN'S BOOK-KEEPING.

A practical system of Book-keeping, by single entry. For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.

SCIENCE OF THINGS FAMILIAR.

By Dr. Brewer. The object of this book is to explain scientifically, and in the most concise and intelligible manner, about 2,000 questions of the common phenomena of life. It contains an amount of useful information never before collected in so convenient a shape.

For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.

LADIES' TRAVELING CASES AND WORK BOXES.

By Mrs. J. M. Perkins. Just received another supply of Ladies' Traveling Cases and Work Boxes, plain and fancy ones.

MYERS & McGILL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

Cotton and Tobacco Factors, Corner of College and Church streets, Nashville.

"M'Lane's Vermifuge."—The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most satisfactory in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects so instantaneously. It is only to be administered, and relief follows as a matter of course. It has been used in the practice of the best physicians of our country, and by them been pronounced equal, if not superior to any medicine ever offered for the expulsion of worms. Read the following—

George Maxwell, Augusta, O., has used it with great effect in his family, and has sold large quantities, which have given the highest satisfaction.

J. H. Catter, merchant, Louisville, administered a dose to his child, who discharged a quart of worms. He had tried other Vermifuges in vain.

D. J. & J. W. Cotton, Winchester, Ind., happened to get a lot from an agent, which was soon sold out, and proving highly efficacious, became very popular, and sold more rapidly than any other Vermifuge.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in Nashville and vicinity.

It is Universally Admitted, That Dr. C. WILLIAM PULMONIC BALAS OF WILD CHERRY AND WOOD JARVIS, succeeding all other medicines wherever it is introduced, and for the very best of reasons, because it is FAR SUPERIOR to them all in curing the most distressing cases of BRONCHITIS AND LUNG TUBERCLES, and will be fully convinced.

See Pamphlets, also advertisement in another column.

The dropping liver and vigor shall sustain—Bloom on the lip and circle in the vein. Female complaints always yield to the mild action of these Pills. A child 6 months old may take DR. SMITH'S Pills with safety; they neither sicken nor distress the most delicate. Those accustomed to take them say they sleep soundly all night, the head becomes clear, the countenance changes to a flush of youth and beauty.

No need of doing so much—Try one box of these (genuine) sugar Coated Pills; live regularly, and you will be glad to have them recommended to you.

Another Scientific Wonder!—Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppin, the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from Bismuth, or the Fourth Stomach, and the direct directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is only a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, indurated Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Celia's New Saloon.—Lunch Every Day.—This finished Establishment has Lunch set out every day at half past one o'clock. CELIA'S SALOON is a favorable resort to all who like to luxuriate. He has the best of Liquors of all kinds; and the Lunch he spreads is enough to whet the appetite of an epicure. Polite and clever himself, he has polite and clever assistants; and all who visit him once will be sure to call again.

An Ounce of Fact is worth a pound of theory and the wisdom of consulting facts that cluster around that income producing source of comfort, health, and happiness, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, as such would never be